

# Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

## GLADSTONE GOING.

Gladstone the Great, the man who has been more constantly in the eyes of the world for a longer time than any living man, is surely passing to the beyond. His dying hours, like those of his active life, are being lengthened out, but the end may be even now as we write. There was a pathetic touch in his returning home to die, and almost pitiful seemed the incident of his faithful dog's demise. He is back to Hawarden, viewing its familiar surroundings through its old-time windows, his last hours soothed by sympathetic music and little disturbed by the international throes which are being viewed with such apprehension by the whole world. With all these things he has played a full part and he no longer concerns the "grand old man," who was more disturbed by the death of his dumb brute companion than he could have been by the fall of an empire. Such are the limitations of a life's mutations. So wonderfully balanced were his physical and mental powers, so perfectly adjusted, that the greatest possible limit of harmonious existence has been reached. Greater men may have figured in the world's history, but none who have for so great a length of time so constantly touched and influenced its affairs. No coronet or crown ever touched his brow, no ambition ever made him forget that he was but a man. No honor or title was valued by him except as it was won of honesty and the highest purpose. The royalty of heredity he has despised to the last. Not alone a nation, but a world will mourn his death.

## THE SPANISH HORNETS.

The Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats, now on their way to the Gulf are painted sea green, being but barely discernible at close range because of their color and because of their lying so low in the water. The Dons name them "hornets." There has been much talk of torpedo vessels of late, but the truth is that both the torpedo projector and torpedo destroyer are an experiment. This kind of machine has had no trial or test in actual naval conflict. Still it is not to be wondered at that a dread of such craft exists, especially when our own navy is so stintedly supplied with them. Spain ranks or stands below this country in naval equipment, but in the matter of these torpedo machines they outstrip us. When in the month of March, 1862, the first ironclad ship, the Merrimack, made her way to Hampton roads and destroyed the Congress, the Cumberland and other ships in the brief space of an hour or two, the whole Union fleet being unable to make a telling resistance to the terrific onslaught of the Confederate ironclad, the country was filled with apprehension. There was consternation at Washington as well. But when, the next morning, the Merrimack came out to renew her work of destruction and further emphasize her victory, the little Monitor, from which the torpedo boat and destroyer are modeled, with its black, solid back just above the surface, changed impending defeat into glorious victory. That incident was the signal for remodeling the navies of the world. Heavy steel armored ships of enormous tonnage and armament, with crews numbering many hundreds and of unheard of cost, took the place of the wooden and iron ships. If now it should be proved in conflict that these little torpedo boats of 150 tons or less, with crews of a score or so of men, are able to destroy in a few minutes of action the heaviest armed and most powerful battleships, it will be manifest that our costly navy is of little use and we have spent our strength for naught. It is this feeling of apprehension of the untold potency of the torpedo vessels that causes naval officers to ponder with doubt the result of an actual engagement.

## THEY PAINTED.

As was the Coliseum to Rome so is the bull-ring to Madrid, the center of centers, the attraction of attractions, Mexico being of Spanish origin, still clings to the bull-fight in the most of her capital cities, although President Diaz has forced it into the background. Still this bloody exhibition may be witnessed in the national capital of that republic generally as often as once a week. Diaz and the better element of that country have long since tabooed the brutal business. The best classes of the city have long since ceased to patronize the bloody sight. The horrible death of a matador in Mexico recently in the presence of 8,000 people at a bull fight has aroused President Diaz to the necessity of putting an end to the "sport" in that republic. The report of the fight emphasizes the fact that while the ill-fated matador was being gored to death after the most disgusting fashion, "many American ladies in the audience fainted." It seems that it has become quite a custom for Americans visiting Mexico incidentally to see a real bull fight after the Spanish pattern. After the bloody spectacle above mentioned those "American ladies" who had not been carried off fainting were treated to an encounter between a woman bull fighter of note and a savage brute that came near duplicating with her the fate of the torn and bleeding matador.

## IN THE ANTIPODES.

Chinese nationality or severity is no longer much more than empty name. The Russian lease, the German enforced concession, and French occupation, all mean disintegration. The overshadowing cloud which now hovers about the Atlantic does not, probably, after all, so concern England, per se, as the one which covers the Yellow seas, only in so far as England hopes for a Pan-Anglo-American alliance and the possibility, if not probability, of calling

a halt to the rest of the world through it. China has agreed to all the Russian demands, and given a twenty-five year lease of Ta-Lien-Wan as an open port and as the terminus of the Trans-Manchurian railway. Right of fortification is conceded as well as the right for the Russians to construct a railway from Petuna (in Manchuria, on the Sungari river) to Ta-Lien-Wan and Port Arthur on the same terms as stipulated in the case of the Trans-Manchurian railway. In this deal China is allowed to keep up appearances by retaining her sovereign rights theoretically. But as it is impossible to assert any of these rights, the lease is practically equivalent to a cession. Apart from the moral side of such a transaction, in which coercion and argument are made synonymous terms, Russia deserves what she has acquired, in consideration of her great trans-continental project, which entitles her to ample terminal on the Pacific.

## LONG WAYS AROUND.

In the face of an impending war the importance of a ship canal between the Pacific and Atlantic presses itself home. The warship Oregon, fully armed and equipped, is wanted in the vicinity of the Keys, but when wanted was found to be at San Francisco. She left that port under orders two weeks ago. She will stop at Acapulco in Mexico, at Panama, at Callao, in Peru, and at Valparaiso, in Chile, before rounding Cape Horn and making her way up the Atlantic coast line. It is understood that in order to save fuel she will make only her average speed, without attempting to run up to her limit. In that case she will require sixty days' time to reach Key West. The distance from San Francisco, by the route the Oregon will take, is 14,000 miles. Advocates of the Nicaragua canal point out what an immense advantage it would be to the United States if that canal were completed, and controlled by our government, as treaty rights allow. The Oregon, if there were such a canal, need then travel but 4,000 miles to reach her destination and she would, therefore, make the trip in twenty days, with a stop at Acapulco, or could do it in less, because there would not be the need to husband coal that there is on the longer and rougher voyage. The value of such a canal in war time becomes apparent. General Tracy, formerly secretary of the navy, expressed it in one of his reports when he said we must either build the canal of maintain two navies—one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific. The cost of two battleships would almost build the canal.

## There will be war with Spain.

And, in the course of human events, it is about time.

Upon the hole the disaster to the Maine was not an accident. And upon the whole it is not an accident.

Our indemnity from Spain will be about \$25,000,000. We have already spent \$50,000,000 getting ready to fight it.

In the hottest war there is many a long yawn. It is not all stimulating by a long shot with a short range gun.

Give, oh give us a war, that is as easily read about when transpiring as the old wars in the school histories are.

Pools frequently rush in where diplomats fear to tread, with the result of showing diplomats how groundless their fears were.

It is thought that with proper care Secretary Long, who was so cock sure it was an accident, will be cured to the degree where he can read the Maine report.

It is to be hoped that congress will load up on smokescreen speeches and fire away at Tom Reed. Congress at odds with Reed would be as good as a Spanish bull-fight.

With the navy severely crippled because sufficient men will not enlist, Major McKinley is probably sleeping with the motto: "More haste and less speed" under his pillow.

During the thrill of war it is almost criminal to forget that in ten years, after Cuba has become a part of the Union, she may be as big a blot on the nation as Missouri.

Campaigns are supposed to be the trying times in a candidate's experience, but there are moments now when McKinley longs for just one look at that old familiar Canton lawn.

Most people are snap prophets. Nine out of ten Americans are saying calmly: "Spain will win the first battle." This is largely the view because the Union forces were whittled at Bull Run.

Spain will ask to have the Maine matter arbitrated. When our nation agrees to that, the world will know that she has completely, ignominiously and timidly backed down before Spain.

It is impossible for the public to know all the influencing news received in Washington. Let us have patience. Possibly they are waiting for General Miles' bones to be returned from the laundry.

Excitement is an intoxicant. The people poured the Maine report down and it just wet the throat and they rapped the glass down hard on the table and called to the waiter: "Fill her up again."

The people are long-suffering. The next congressman who makes a speech and rings in that old age-gored chestnut about this nation's "fair exchange" ought to be promptly brained with a coup-de-pin.

War is a big thing and must be handled carefully. A householder can move a house four blocks in two days, although it is hard to see the house moving. But unlike the cyclone which will move the house instantaneously, the householder gets it there intact.

The war will be unsatisfactory as soon as it starts. In the first place, the first battle will come in an irritating brief bulletin. It will be far out at sea and the public will go crazy waiting for the facts. At last it will arrive in detail. The chances are we will be tarred and feathered and paraded, but our officers will claim it was a "draw." The next time we will probably have Spain into a wind-pudding and Spain will claim that she whipped us.

## At the Court of Peleus.

(Story of the Malay Peninsula. In ten parts.)

### PART II.

Jack Norris was, at this time, one of the many nameless Englishmen who, all unknown and uncareful for their sheltered fellow-countrymen in far-off England, are to be found scattered broadcast over the East at the courts of such independent native rulers as our hungry European acquaintances have so far suffered to escape "protection," which is one of the official euphemisms for "annihilation." These men form the first line of skirmishers in the mighty army of England's empire. They are cast as bread upon the water; and if any ill-white duck—in the shape of a native potentate who has yet much to learn of England's methods—comes and gobbles them up, Great Britain annexes or "protects" the land in which they died, and moves one step forward over their mutilated remains.

In modern India the political agent is more or less "a curled and oiled Assyrian bull," but in farther India, and in frontier states throughout the East, there are few harder or more thankless positions than that of an agent at a native court. These posts are poorly paid, because pay in the East is largely a matter of age and of seniority in the service, and the older men, who have made their mark, are older birds who are far too full of wisdom to be caught with the chaff of an agent's billet. On the other hand, those seniors who have never scored their notch are usually amiable imbeciles who can not be trusted to do the work. According to the agencies go to the younger generation; and as there is an element of danger in most of these posts, they are eagerly scrambled for by the boys with pluck and brains.

It is a curious trait in the character of most Englishmen that a prospect of danger always casts a certain glamour over things which, for that very reason, and for many others, are eminently unpleasant to the eye of most men. This glamour, it is only fair to add, often dies away entirely on the nearer approach of the danger from which it is derived, and the Englishman will then, not infrequently, turn and run. Such things have been. Some have been pushed up to the point which have come to light, have been elaborately explained away, or else have all declined to see them, since they tend to disprove the theory we universally hold that all inhabitants of Great Britain are brave. Nevertheless, given an Englishman with his back to the wall, and who is thus impeded from making use of his back, and it is ordained that he should fight as no other man can fight. The political agent, in a foreign land, is a lone white man in a foreign land, where he is usually totally unsupported by any show of force, has his back to the wall as a permanent arrangement, and he accordingly, in a good way, makes a pretty fight of it. He is, in fact, himself at last in the inevitable tight place.

The State of Peleus had long been an eyesore to the British government, and eventually the king gathered together sufficient weight to turn the wheels on which runs the ponderous nations of the earth. Treaty negotiations were started with a view to establishing some sort of control over Peleus, and its irresponsible ruler, the king, was somewhat inaccessible, and the king a skilful procrastinator, this was a stage of the proceedings which occupied many months. The government, therefore, looked about for a young officer possessed of a good knowledge of the natives and of the vernacular, a tough constitution and a slender stipend, all of which qualifications were found united in the person of young Jack Norris. Accordingly he was sent to Peleus, where the negotiations were completed and the treaty signed, he continued to perform the duties of political agent.

He was lodged in a native hut, the center of which, on the main street, over the back premises, stretched out over the river on half a hundred crazy wooden piles. This hut contained a hall, or common-room, a square, inner apartment with a raised platform in its center, on which Jack squatted as he ate his rice, or to receive his native visitors. Opening out of this on the left hand was a bed-room, and at the back was a large square apartment in which his native followers lived, and behind that again was the big kitchen, in which food was always being prepared. The furniture was covered with straw-colored matting made from the plaited leaves of the monekuan palm, and a small mat and pillows spread beneath an enormous set of chairs, made of rattan, and up by day-filled one side of the room. Near this lay half a hundred books tumbled together upon the floor, around a green earthenware jar which was used for the reception of Jack's cigarette ends and other similar rubbish. Near the window stood a writing-table, littered with papers, and two cane-bottomed chairs—the only signs of European civilization in the place—were set close to it. In one corner of the room stood two leather portmanteaus, one of which Jack's clothes and his toilet requisites laid out neatly upon them. The raft moored at the steps, which led down from the kitchen door, at the back of the house, to the river, was the somewhat public and primitive bathing-place of the queer household of which Jack Norris was master.

His followers consisted of about twenty Malay-ruffians who had come to Peleus at the behest of Jack Norris, with whom they had foregone their own native land. They were all men who had known the bad old days before European ideas of right and wrong upset the notions of the natives, and they all loved war, or thought they did, and they all swore by Jack and believed in him intensely.

Such was the position of things at Peleus when the northern monsoon began to break in November, B—, Governor of the China Sea, and cutting off all communication with the outside world.

## Facts in Cooking.

All dry materials should be sifted before measuring.

A cup holding just half a pint is the standard measuring cup.

A cupful is all the cup will hold without running over—full to the brim. A scant cupful is within a fourth of an inch of the top.

A tablespoonful of flour, sugar or butter is a rounded tablespoonful.

A teaspoonful of salt, pepper and spice is a level teaspoonful.

A heaped spoonful is all the spoon will hold.

Half a spoonful is measured by dividing through the middle lengthwise.

## Sage Observations.

(From the Chicago Record.) Knowledge is power, and yet when a poor weak woman knows anything she is expected to hold it in.

People waste time dreaming, and then they waste more time wondering why their dreams don't come true.

When a girl suddenly begins lending her wheel to her little brother she is getting ready to ask her father for a new one.

## Remarks in Passing.

All mankind does not mind a lover; the postman frequently hates him.

Robins are all right; but spring isn't really here until your neighbor hangs her laundry out of doors.

Failure is more profitable than success, because we don't waste any time bragging about it.

## Spain's Pitiable Army.

An English writer visiting in Spain last year gave an account of his observations upon the Spanish army in the United States Magazine. The real reason, one patent enough, he says, to any foreign resident in the peninsula, why the Spaniard has pursued such a lagging campaign in Cuba is simply that "cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers—all branches of the service alike—have had no schooling in their trade." Not a man, from his moment and now are almost as ignorant of the rudiments of the science of war as it is understood in other European countries. The troops have no regular drill, no practice in gunnery or any other military routine. As a result they are execrable shots, and many of the raw recruits scarcely know how to shoot. "Even physically," says the Englishman, "they are the wretchedest of beings, wiry enough, but undeveloped, since nothing is done to strengthen their muscles or improve them. It makes one sad to see the quality of the expeditions packed off in heartless shoals to Cuba; boys, to look at, of 15 to 18, who have never held a rifle till they are sent to Cuba, and are almost ignorant of the use of the weapon, and who go to go to such uneven butchery—with cheerful, patriotic faces, but the very antithesis of a soldier."

Of such material not much could be expected under any circumstances. The annual contingent of recruits is fixed at 80,000 men, and all Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the regular army, in which they must serve three years, when they pass into the first or active reserve for three years, after which they are included for six years in the second reserve. On paper this scheme would seem to be an admirable one, and would give Spain a large effective army in a crisis. In reality, owing to inefficiency of administration of the army and also to the fact that a payment of 1,500 pesetas will purchase exemption from service, Spain can at best mobilize a big army of undisciplined men of little efficiency as compared with better drilled and armed battalions. Neither officers nor men possess technical knowledge of modern warfare, and they rely solely upon native daring and courage, qualities which may readily be conceded, but are more likely of themselves to lead to a massacre than a battle, with a well-drilled and well-officer army as opponents. The army, also, expected in Cuba, is deficient in cavalry, and to this defect many of the Spanish themselves are inclined to charge their failure in the Cuban war.

Don Repasas in his military study of "The War in Cuba," presents a picture of Spanish conduct as a last, and as severe as that already given. While he claims that his countrymen in the wars in Cuba "have shown the essential qualities of the race, to wit, courage, constancy and endurance," he also tells them that their defects "have appeared so terribly exaggerated that the strongest spirit quails on contemplating them." These defects he summarizes as mal-administration grown to a terrible height, want of respect for the law, and a money and reward gained by whatever means. This indictment is amply justified by the record of the Weyler regime in Cuba, when mismanagement, waste, extortion, bribery and the like were the rule, and the ill-treatment of the Spaniards was the rule. The Spanish soldiers would doubtless fight worthily, under all the circumstances, but they could not make an effective resistance to any army of well-fitted, well-drilled men. It is owing to this great defect and also to the fact that the Spanish soldier is ignorant of the science and discipline of war, of "the marksmanship that hits, the steps that charge and march and advance and retreat"—in other words, ignorance of the art of war—that "one of all the brave nations is falling swiftly from its high estate."

## Along the Kansas Nile.

Mrs. Charles Robinson has accused the late Senator Plunkett of murder, practically. Have the current issues in Kansas become so stale that we are going to the grave yards for issues? The architect under Morrill, Mr. Holland, has answered the Populist charges of corruption in the House of Representatives by first beginning his defense with mud. The two Republican congressmen from Kansas did not join the House revolt against Speaker Reed. Curtis might have done so easily, as he will not go back to the House and would have risked nothing. It has been supposed that Major Hood had the Wyandotte county delegation. This turns out to be a mistake, the delegation being non-committal on governor. It is understood privately that the delegation will be for W. B. Stanley.

"Hold," cried a Kansas man in a ringing voice to the House as the Maine report was being read, "I wish to drop a pin. Tomorrow morning the papers will say that 'vampires' could have had a pig drop," and I want to see if you really can."

William Allen White, much as he abuses Populists, knows something about the iron-belt of an appreciated currency on the bull-scarred neck of the mortgage-ridden serf. He has had a mortgage on his property in El Dorado and has just paid it off.

In the fourth congressional district the Democrats insist on naming the fusion candidate for congress. The Populist committee to hold a conference. Three Democrats and three Populists have been campaigning at Emporia with the result that the Democrats will get the candidate.

The Kansas millitiaman and the Spanish soldier can not understand each other, and finally the sentry said, angrily: "Vampouze." "Thank heaven," cried the Kansas man as he dodged over the first hill and shot for the American line. "That word 'vampouze' happens to be both Kansas and Spanish."

Kansas congressmen who are displeased with McKinley's delay in the Cuban matter and so express themselves, should not run for congress. They must either go to war when it does come or stay at home. They will not go to Washington. The people want all those who are calling for war to go, and will stand no monkeying.

In the dome of the capitol at Topeka the portraits of several men connected with the history of Kansas will be painted. Those selected so far are John Brown, Jim Lane, Governor Robinson, General Lyon, Captain Samuel Walker, Governor Reeder, Governor Geary, James Montgomery, Charles Sumner and Henry Ward Beecher.

The Populist officials at Topeka are said to be bounding Reverend Embree. It is charged that they are a Populist paper in great haste to get a "bargain sale" (a nasty thing which no reputable paper would touch) and then distributed copies all over Bridgeport, Connecticut, with the result that the people there have been misled by the Populist lie.

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## Outlines of Oklahoma.

The public is not particularly in love with the latest Siles in military rows. The father of Congressman Curtis of Kansas died on his farm near Newkirk this week.

Out at Cushing when a dance is advertised the manager gives the dimensions of the hall.

Erasmus J. Clark, member of the Fourth territorial council from the Tenth district, is dead.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians wish that Major Woodson would reconcentrate them.

It is barely possible that the present congress will give the Indian Territory a congressional delegate.

Members of End speaks of the being of a local citizen as the "black soul of that worn-out old fossil."

Oklahoma does not want to see any of her forts emptied just now. Once emptied they are liable to be abandoned.

One man at Oklahoma City has sued another for calling him just common swine names, asking \$20,000 damages and \$1,000 costs.

It is said in the temperance columns that last year Oklahoma paid out as much for beer and whisky as she received for her cotton crop.

The Guthrie Capital wants Colonel Siles tried on the charge of having hired some one to throw those eggs which he might have a case against Rosenbaum.

Last Monday a rumor spread along the Rock Island that McKinley had ordered Spain to take back her torpedo flotilla, that Spain has refused, and war had been declared.

A three-story brick building is to be erected at Chandler. Bids are advertised for. The man bidding must put up \$250, and in case he gets the contract must make bond for \$5,000.

Oklahoma people have lost all interest in politics. The Democrats are planning under the keel of Callahan and the public is standing by watching the scheme and yawning.

W. A. Knipe, of Perkins, member of the legislature, is seriously hurt. He was struck on the head by a pump handle last Saturday and Monday had not regained consciousness.

Reverend Porter has just completed a revival in the Methodist church at End. So many sinners were out on the streets cursing the Spanish that the revival was not as successful as desired.

At End the other day a justice's court was being moved on wheels while a trial was in progress. "If it pleases your honor," said a lawyer, "we move." "I should think we do," said the judge as the ink-well tipped over on him.

The city pastors of Oklahoma City run a column headed: "Oklahoma church notes" in the Oklahoma. The first item in this column the other day was as follows: "Never trust a bear-eyed person; they can't keep secrets." What the pastors meant to say was "He can't keep a secret." The sentiment is addition is frivolous and unworthy the column in which it appears.

Chandler News: "On the evening of March 30th our city was visited by one of the most destructive cyclones on record." One of the hitherto unpublished anecdotes of that historic occasion relates to a woman and a cyclone-belt, so to speak. Just at the time when the cyclone struck, a woman of small stature was marketing at a well-known grocery; so for colored people today, the earth and everything on it appeared to reel, the woman put the colored man between herself and chaos. In vain did the man struggle to free himself from her terrified clutches, the better to protect himself from the fury of the storm. The woman held on with a firm, unflinching grip. The colored man prayed for freedom with as much fervor as his ancestors ever did.

"Foh Gawd's sake, let go, mom, it's a fatal thing," he begged, but she would not let him go. "I'll not let go," quoth she, and she didn't. When things ceased to fly through the air this ingenious woman released her unwilling protector and emerged unhurt. But alas for her shield! He was scattered and cut and bruised and for many days he was known to the hospital physicians.

**Southern Kansas Business Men.** "A. P. S." is always prominent, and as a rule the smaller the type in which it is set, the more prominent it is.

A. F. Dauber & Co., of Winfield, above price quotations say: "These special offerings make choosing doubly easy."

M. E. Hansen of Winfield believes that "a rule list of prices are mere dry bones. They are interesting only when compared with goods."

This statement from Mr. Sickafosse, grocer, at Winfield, needs a pruning knife badly: "Sometimes we have strawberries most of the time."

It is the experience of wise merchants the world over that it is hard to make a reputation, but it is a good deal harder to maintain it after it is made.

A bulletin line is occasionally very effective. For instance, this from J. B. Lynn & Son, Winfield: "New walet silks just received last night—very swell."

W. P. Fling, of El Dorado, says: